

THE
GABERLUNZIEMAN
AN K
OLD SCOTCH BALLAD
WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

GOETTINGEN

printed by JOHN CHRISTIAN DIETERICH

1775.

THE
GALLERY

OLD SCOTCH BALLAD

WITH



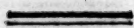
The Idea of selecting the following Scotch Ballad from Piercys Reliques of ancient poetry, and publishing it with some explanatory Notes, arose accidentally from the consideration of the advantages which Critics and Etymologists might derive, in elucidating original and sister languages from their different dialects. With this view, the Dutch and Frisian dialects have been compared; The English has been illustrated by the Anglo-Saxon; and the German has been explain'd from the ancient monuments of the Franks, Goths and All-

manns. Still however there are many vacancies to fill up and many corners left unexplor'd. Doctor Johnston might certainly have succeeded more happily in analyzing and explaining many words if he had understood any thing of the German, and might have frequently corrected Junius and Skinner where they have fail'd in their derivations, if he had been more acquainted with the different dialects of his language.

Of these dialects there has been none more neglected than the Scotch in illustration of its kindred languages; though it transmits to us many works of Genius both in poetry and prose, with several Glossaries. Of these glossaries, that
an-

annex'd to Gavin Douglas's verse translation of the Aeneid. is the most complete, and from it are compiled most of later date which we find subjoined to several lesser works.

This language as it is presently spoken by the common people in the Lowlands and as it appears in the writings before the beginning of the seventeenth Century, exhibits a great many observations highly deserving the Attention of a Critic in the German language. In Scotland the old Saxon dialect which came over with Octa and Nebrissa, the founders of the Northumbrian Kingdom, has maintain'd its ground much longer than in England, owing to the later cul-



tivation of that part of the island, and its less frequent communication with Strangers: while in England, the numerous swarms of Normans and French who followed the Conqueror and the Plantagenets into that Country, and made their language that of the bar and of the Court; the long wars with France, and and the extensive possessions of the English on that side the sea, made speedy and great depredations on the language of the Country. In the present Scotch we find indeed a few traces of the original language of the Island, which its inhabitants left behind them when they fled for refuge to the mountains of Scotland and Wales; but these are easily distinguishable from the prevailing

ailing language of the Country. In like manner we discover to this day in the German several marks of the same original, which were convey'd to it by the neighbouring Belgae and Gauls, the kinsmen of the ancient Britons. This Süsmilch has proven from the likeness of many German and Armoric words. More examples might be adduced. The root of the word *Schleuse* is lost in all the dialects of the German language. It is only to be found in the Welsh word *Llaw*, the *arm*. From this word was form'd *Llawes* a *Sleeve*, which has been adopted with little variation into all the german dialects, in the same manner as *manica* from *manus*, or the Irish word *braccaile* a *bracelet* from *brac* the *arm* and

cail a covering. The word *treten* has also greatly puzzled the German Etymologists, which however seems to be naturally derived from the Irish word *troed* the foot.

The intimate connection of the Scotch with the German language appears,

1) In the similarity of sound. This is particularly to be remark'd in the sounds of the vowels, which retain the same uniform tones as they do in German, while the singular caprice of the english pronunciation has varied and confounded them beyond the comprehension of rule. The German guttural
pro-

pronunciation of *ch*, *g*, *gh* is entirely natural to to a Scotchman, who pronounces the words *eight*, *light*, *fight*, *bought* &c. exactly as a German. The following are selected from a number of words of like derivation, where the similarity of sense and sound is equally remarkable. Beide, *Ger.* baith *Sc.* both; *Engl.* Eid, aith, oath. Kiste, kist, chest. Kirche, kirk, church. Meist, maist, most. Brennen, bren, burn. Gehe, gae, go &c.

(2) The Scotch language contains many words which were never received into the english dialect. These, excepting a few derived from the Erse are pure german of which a specimen

shall be given in the appendix, which might be greatly encreas'd if this was intended for any thing more than a specimen.

3) We find in the Scotch many radical words which are either totally lost in its sister dialects, or which have lost their primitive sounds. In this number is *gear*, or *gier* which signifies *dress furniture, wealth*. This word, (like the greek word *αἴγῆς* which originally signified a goatskin, afterwards a shield, and lastly the sacred shield of Minerva) has greatly enlarged its original signification. From the original signification of a *Sheepskin* which the Icelandic *gera* still bears, and from which it seems to be de-

derived, this word *gier* came to signify *covering, dress, ornament, goods, riches*. It is still used in Scotland in most or all of these significations, and though no more to be found in the German, is the fruitful Mother of many ancient and modern words in that language. From it are evidently to be derived the saxon *gerada* the swedish *gera'd*; and the german *hausgeraeth*. More remotely come the words *gier* a *Miser*, *gieren* i. e. to *desire*; *begehren*, to *desire*; *gierig* covetous; *gern*, willingly, with many others of the same class, the signification being changed from the object, to the desire of possessing it, which was afterwards enlarged to express any desire in general: in the same manner as in English

the

the word *liquorish* from *liquor* first signified a desire of drinking, and afterwards came to denote *any lustful desire*. The Scotch *gar*, *make*, *prepare*; *A. S. gearwan*, allm. *garwen*, Swed. *garwa*, is another word which is not to be presently found in the german language in its original meaning. From it are the words *gar*, *ready*, *garven* to *prepare* or *curry* leather, with a great number more in the old german dialect. To mention only one word more: we find the scotch word *grean* the mouth or upper lip of cattle, to be only remaining root from which the german *grynen*, to *grin* or *laugh* are derived.

These few remarks may suffice, merely to point out the usefullness of the
Scottish

Scottish dialect to the observation of the German Etymologist, who instead of being often left to conjecture, would here frequently find the means to unravel his doubts. The subject might at least demand a little of his attention, before the English, which has long been the written language of the Country, banishes the Scotch entirely from the world.

We present the following poem to the curious, as a specimen of the old Scottish language, with a Glossary of the difficult words, and we have chosen it on purpose, because it has suffered little from the alterations of ignorant editors. And as this ancient poem is hardly known in Germany, and at the same

same time is not destitute of poetical merit, we believe it will be equally acceptable to the friend of the muses and to the Critic.

Of the Author and antiquity of this ballad we can say but little certain; though its internal marks afford more than conjecture for its being the production of the Sixteenth century, while tradition informs us that the author was James the fifth of Scotland, who is herein reported to have celebrated with his own pen, one of those amorous adventures for which he was noted in his rambles through his dominions.

31

THE
GABERLUNZIE - MAN.

The pauky auld Carle came ovir the lee,

Wi' mony good eens and days to mee,

Saying, Goodwife for zour courtesie,

Will ze lodge a filly poor man.

The night was cauld, the carle was wat,

And down azont the Ingle he fat;

My Dochters shoulders he gan to clap,

And cadgily ranted and fang.

O wow! quo he were I as free,
As first when I saw this country,
How blythe and merry wad I be!

And I wad never think lang.
He grew canty, and she grew fain;
But little did her auld minny ken
What thir twa together were sayen,
When wooing they were fa thrang.

And O! quo he, ann ze were as black,
As ever the crown of your dadys hat,
Tis I wad lay thee by my back

And awa with thee Ild gang.
And O! quo shee, ann I were as white
As ever the snaw lay on the dyke,
Ild cleid me braw and lady like,

And awa with, thee Ild gang.

Be-

Between the twa was made a plot,
 They raise a wee before the cock,
 And wyliely they shot the lock,

And fast to the bent are they gane.

Up the morn the auld wife raise,
 And at her leisure put on her claiths,
 Syne to the servants bed she gaes,
 To speir for the filly poor man.

She gaed to the bed where the beggar lay,
 The Strae was cauld, he was away,
 She clapt her hands, cryd, dulefu-day

For some of our gier will be gane.

Some ran to coffers, and some to kifts,
 But nought was stown that could be mist
 She dancid her lane, cryd, praise be blest,

I have lodgd a leal poor man.

Since nathings awa, as we can learn,
 The kirns to kirn, and milk to earn,
 Gae but the house, lass, and waken my bairn
 And bid her come quickly ben.

The Servant gaed where the dochter lay,
 The Sheets was cauld, she was away,
 And fast to her goodwife gan say
 Shes aff with the Gaberlunzie-man.

O fy gar ride, and fy gar rin,
 And haste ze find these traitors agen;
 For shees be burnt and hees be flain,
 The wearyfou gaberlunzie-man.

Some rade upo horse, and some ran a fit,
 The wife was wood and out o her wit;
 She could na gang, nor yet could she sit,
 But ay did curse and did ban.

Mean time far hind out oer the lee,
 Fon snug in a glen where nane could see
 The twa with kindly sport and glee,

Cut frae a new cheefe a whang,
 The prieving was gude, it pleaf'd them baith
 To loe her for ay, he gae her his aith.
 Quo she to leave thee Ill be laith,
 My winsome gaberlunzie-man.

O kend my minny I were wi zow,
 Illfardly wad she crook her mow,
 Sick a poor man she'd never true
 After the gaberlunzie-man.
 My dear, quo he, zeere zet owre zonge,
 And hae nae learnt the beggars tonge,
 To follow me from toun to toun,
 And carrie the gaberlunzie on.

Wi' kauk and keel Ill win zour Bread,
 And Spindles and whorles for them wha need,
 Whilk is a gentil trade indeed

To carry the gaberlunzie-o.

Ill bow my leg and crook my knee,
 And draw a black clout owre my ee
 A cripple or blind they will ca mee:

While we fall fing and be merry — o.

GLOSSART.

AITH sc. *oath*: germ. *eid*.

AULD sc. *old*: germ. *alt*.

AZOND; *beyond*.

AFF sc. *off*, *away*.

ANN sc. *if*.

AY sc. *always*.

BAN sc. *curse*. *Floeken un bannen or bandyen* low German to *curse* and *swear*.

BAITH sc. *both*.

BENT sc. *a stalk of coarse grass, waste uncultivated field*. Irish *ban*, *wild*, *waste*.

BLYTHE sc. *glad*. Ang. Sax. *blythe*. Dutch. *bly*.

BRAW sc. *brave*, *fine*.

BOW pron. *bu*; bend.

BUT the house; sc. the *outer* or *open* part of the old scotch dwellings, answering to the l. g. *buten*, *without*.

BEN sc. the best or inner part of the house corresponding to the l. g. *binnen*, *within*.

BAIRN sc. *Child*. Irish, *bar*; A.S. *bearn*; Allm. *barn*. The root is found in the Irish *beirin*, and in the goth. *baera*, both signifying to *bear*.

CADGILY sc. *merrily*. This word appears to be derived from the Erse *cadhta*, in which language we find the origin of many Scotch and english words as *quilt*, *bonnet*, *dagger*, *score*, &c.

CANTY sc. *cheerful*, *merry*; from the low Ger. *kantig*. *Een kantiger Kerl*, a stout merry fellow.

CLEAD or CLEID; sc. to *clothe* or *dress*.

CLOUT; an old rag.

DADYE sc. *father*. Erse, *daid*; welsh, *dad*; cornw. *tad*; armor. *tat*.

EARN sc. to *thicken*, to *curdle* milk; from the ger. *gerinnen* to coagulate.

EE sc. *eye*.

FY, frequently in scotch signifies *haste*.

FIT sc. *foot*.

FAIN i *fond*, *glad*; contracted from the A. S. *fayen*.

FRAE *fc.* *from*.

GABERLUNZIE, *pron.* *gaberlunye*; a *bag* or *Wallet*, made commonly of *Skins* for carrying the provisions, and portable implements of a *Tinker* or *strolling Mechanic*: *Gaberlunzie-man*; the *man with the wallet*; a *beggar*.

GAED *fc.* from the verb *gae* to *go*.

GAN; *began*.

GANG *fc.* *go*.

GAR *fc.* to *make*, to *force*. See the preface.

GIER *fc.* *furniture*, *wealth*, *riches*. See the preface.

GLEE; *mirth*, *gaiety*: from the A. S. *gligge*; *mirth*, *music*, *musical instruments*: hence *gleeman*, a *minstrel*; *gleecraft*, *minstrelsy*.

GLEN; a *deep valley* running up into a *Mountain*: *Erse gleann*. Of this word are composed many names of places in the north of Scotland.

GANE *fc.* *gone*.

HIND; *behind*.

HER LANE; *fc.* *alone*, *by herself*.

INGLE, *fc.* a *fire* on the hearth: probably from *ignis*.

ILD; contracted for *I would*.

ILLFARDLY; contr. for *illfavouredly*; *unseemly*.

KAUK; sc. *chalk*.

KEEL sc. a *red* calcarious *stone* used by carpenters &c. for marking upon wood. *Wi' kauk and keel Ill win your bread.* This alludes to the practise of fortune-tellers in Scotland, who usually pretend to be dumb to gain more credit with the vulgar, and therefor have recourse to signs made with Chalk or keel, in order to explain their meaning. The Gaberlunzie-man here promises to gain his sweethearts livelyhood by turning fortune-teller.

KEN; to *know*.

KIRN sc. a *vessel for making butter*; a *Churn*. This is the same word with the scotch and ger. *quern*; A. S. *quearn* or *cwyrn*; a *hand-mill* for grinding Corn. Both the kirn and hand-mill produce the effect by the continued action of turning round. The root seems to be the Goth. word *wiera*; hence *wirren*, *kehren* Germ. with all their derivatives.

KIST sc. *Chest*. g. *Kiste*.

LAITH f. *loth sorry*. germ. *leid*.

LEE or LEA an *unplough'd field*: A. S. *lea*, *leag*, *leah*: old germ. *la*, *lo*, *lohe*: swed. *la*: dan. *læ*; a *place shelter'd from storms*. In the northern parts

parts of Germany we find it in the names of many places as Oldesloh, Kartla, Lohagen &c. See Gruben Antiquit. germ. von den Benenn. der Berge und Holtzungen in Deutschland p. 556.

LOE *fc. love.*

LEAL *fc. contr. for loyal; true, honest.*

MINNY *fc. mother; from the low ger. Minne, love, which is also applied by children to their nurfes and Mothers.*

MOU *pron. MU; mouth.*

NANE *fc. none.*

— O; a syllabical adjection on account of the verse.

OWER *fc. over.*

PAUKY *fc. fly, cunning: from the l. g. paiken to coax, to soothe by flattery.*

PRAISE BE BLEST; that is God be blest. The good woman out of reverence declines to use the sacred name.

PRIEVING *fc. tasting. l. g. proven.*

QUO, or QUOTH; *said: eng. quoted; A. S. cwaed. cwaedan.*

RADE *fc. rode.*

RANTED; to make a loud bawling noise: l. g. randen, to call aloud, to rave.

RAISE sc. *rose*.

SA or SAE sc. *fuch*.

SHEES; *she shall*. HEES, *he shall*.

SLEE sc. *fly*, *cunning*. germ. *schlau*.

SYNE sc. *afterwards*, *then*. This particle seems to be formed from the germ. *gewesen*, been; o.g. *g'syn*. As the particles form so difficult a part in Language, and seem to be the growth of cultivation and improvement, a philosophical enquiry, into the origin of those, not to be found in rude languages, would highly deserve the attention of the Critic. Many of them as *quare*, *gleichergestalt*, *moreover*, would be easily explained; others as *gerne*, ger. *mischien* dutch, *if* eng. would be of more difficult investigation. With regard to the two last, may we be allowed to form a conjecture? *Mischien*, Dan. *maafkee* is probably a compound of the ger. *mag geschehen*. *If* seems to be a conditional particle from the verb *give*, signifying sometimes to *grant* or *suppose*; and this conjecture is the more probable, as we find it formerly written with a *g* prefixed, for ex. *Giff* any man flies to the haly Kirk &c. Regiam. Majest.

SOULD sc. *Should*.

SPIER sc. to *enquire*, to *ask*. Ger. *spüren* to *trace*.

STOWN

STOWN *fc. stolen.*

THINK LANG; *think long, grow weary: Germ. Lange-
weile haben; sich die Zeit lang werden lassen.*
The French expresses it more shortly by one word
S'ennuyer.

THRANG *fc. throng. Ger. Gedränge.*

TRUE *fc. trust. l. g. truen.*

TWA or TWAE *fc. two: l. ger twee.*

WAL-A-DAY! *fc. woeful day!*

WAD *fc. would.*

WAT *fc. wet. from the Engl. Water.*

WEE *fc. little: ger. wenig.*

WHANG *fc. a Slice of any thing.*

WINSOME *fc. pleasing, charming: germ. minnesam*
from Minne, love. The primitive seems to be
the A. S. vine, beloved; or the Allem. wino a
friend; the m, being frequently confounded
with w,

WHORLE *fc. a perforated piece of Stone or lead fixed*
upon the end of the Spindle to give it weight to
turn round. Eng. whirl ger. wirbel.

WOOING; *making court. A. S. wogan to marry.*

WOOD *fc. mad; from the ger. Wuth, Rage.*

WOW!

WOW! sc. *alas*: ger. *weh*!

WYLIELY; *cunningly* A. S. *wile*: the same with the eng. *guile*, *w* being frequently interchanged with *gu*: hence also *beguile*; dutch. *gylen*, l. g. *begigeln*.

ZOUR, pron. YOUR. Thus we find most words now written and pronounced with *y* which formerly were spelled but never pronounced with a *Z*: the reason seems to have been, that the *gh* to which *y* has in later times succeeded, has been taken for *z* by ignorant transcribers, to which in the Saxon writing, it bore some resemblance. This is more probable, as we find the anglo faxon characters still in use after the conquest; and even in the reign of Edward III. the Monks blended faxon letters with the roman. See Maundevilles travels printed at Lond. 1725 and Robert of Gloucesters Chronicle in 1724 exactly after the original manuscripts. In this manner we must account for the changes that are found in the names of several places. *Tetland* was the original name of the Island which by the above mention'd mistake came afterwards to be written *Zetland*, and which is now corrupted by vulgar use into its present name *Shetland*.

ZEE'RE ZET OWRE ZONGE; *you are yet too young*.

AP-

APPENDIX,

Containing some Scotch and Germ. Words,
tending to shew the near connection
of these languages.

N. B. g. signifies high German; l. g. low
German.

Blaet; *bashful*; l. g. blöde.

Dech; *dough*: l. g. Deeg.

Barm; *yeft*: l. g. Barm; *dregs*.

Kael; *greens*: g. Kohl.

Coft; *bought*: l. g. köeft.

Bicher; a *small wooden vessel*: g. Becher.

Sicker; *secure*: g. ficher.

Kemp; to *strive*: g. kämpfen.

Hafs or haufs; *Throat*: g. Hals.

Mutch; a *womans head dress*: g. Mütz.

Skaith; *harm*: g. Schade.

Slough; *hufk*: l. g. Slu.

Spill; *spoil*: l. g. fpillen.

Red;

Red; *advise*: g. rathen.

Lift; *sky*: g. Luft.

Tig; *to sport with gentle touches*: l. g. ticken.

Forlopin; *vagabond*: g. Weglaufen.

Bruik; *enjoy*: g. brauchen.

Reek; *smoke*. g. Rauch.

Bouk; a *Carcass*: g. Bauch; the *belly*.

Fie; *Cattle*. g. Vieh.

Kummer; *sorrow*. g. Kummer.

Krummy; *crooked*. g. krumm.

Fremd; *strange*: g. fremd.

Low; *flame*: g. Lohe.

Leglen; a *milking pail*: l. g. Leghel.

Win; *dwell*. g. wohnen.

Yammer; *to complain*: g. jammern.

Kiek; *to look*: l. g. kieken.

